

For ...
FREEDOM
and
DEMOCRACY

The Indiana Teamster

"Serving the Indiana Teamster Movement"

Against ...
HITLERISM
and
SLAVERY

Vol. III

Indianapolis, Indiana, March, 1944

No. 7

TAXI DRIVERS SLUGGED FOR UNION SYMPATHIES

Congressman Earl Wilson, Close Pal of Morgan, Will Be Fought Vigorously by Organized Labor

By ELMER O. BRINER

(Editor's Note—This is another in a series of editorials dealing with Indiana members of Congress who have been unfair to labor.)

How many votes would Ivan C. Morgan receive from organized labor if he should decide to run for Congress?

That's a silly question, isn't it? The labor movement, of course, not only would vote unanimously against him, but it would stage a vigorous campaign against him, letting the entire state, and the nation as well, know about his great disregard for the welfare of his fellow men; about his vicious labor-baiting, and about his violations of health laws.

With this being true, is there any reason why organized labor also should not strive to defeat one of the closest personal friends of Morgan? Well, let's go after him then.

This man, as you probably know, is Congressman Earl Wilson, Republican of Huron, representative from the ninth congressional district. His looks are deceiving. Without studying his record, you might easily believe that he was a minister, and a true friend of working men and women.

But Wilson has one of the worst anti-labor records in Congress. He voted for the Connally-Smith Act, and that alone would seem to be enough to send him into a political grave.

On questions of foreign policy that involved the very existence of the United States, he has shown an alarming desire to vote against measures intended to keep our nation alive.

He voted against the fortification of Guam, the conscription act, the lend-lease act, the draft extension, neutrality revision, arms embargo, the military airplane appropriation, the first lend-lease appropriation, the second lend-lease appropriation, repeal of the ban on arms shipping, lifting belligerent zones, and the ship seizure bill.

Yes, his record is bad, and so is that of his friend Morgan. A vote for Wilson will be a vote for all of the things that Morgan stands for. Let's keep Wilson in Indiana where he can't do organized labor and the nation half as much harm as he will if he is returned to Washington.

Ready to Hurl Scrap at Enemy



Recent scrap metal and waste paper collection drives in South Bend have been highly successful, and the picture above, taken just before the start of a scrap metal collection, shows why. Nearly all of the men in the picture were members of the Teamsters' union who worked untiringly throughout the day to round up approximately 200 tons of scrap metal.

Many Are Fired In Anti-Labor Demonstration

Indianapolis Local No. 188 Will Continue Organization Efforts

Red Cab taxi drivers of Indianapolis who have expressed a desire to join Indianapolis Local Union No. 188 temporarily lost interest last week. The reason: Many of them were fired, and three were beaten.

Those slugged were Frank Cline, 35; William Jenkins, 29, and Wayne Barnes, 28. All suffered bruises and lacerations to their heads, and Mr. Cline required hospital treatment. All had been fired before the beatings occurred. About 15 other drivers who attended an organization meeting arranged by Local No. 188 also were fired.

"We are convinced that a majority of the drivers are sympathetic with the union and would join it," C. E. Davis, president of the local, said, "but the violence that has occurred and has been threatened makes them hesitate. Nevertheless, the drive to organize them will continue peacefully."

The drivers desire an upward revision of the company's commission rates. At present, their weekly checks average only about \$22.50, Mr. Davis said.

DON'T BLAME THE BUSINESS AGENT

By DAVID PREVIAINT

Pay Hikes Are Won From WLB for 900 Local 135 Members

The progressive Indianapolis Local Union No. 135 has scored another "home run with the bases loaded" in its efforts to raise the wages and improve the working conditions of its members. Joe Williams, secretary-treasurer, and Fred Marshall, president of the local, announced this week.

Approximately 900 employees of about 75 Indianapolis trucking companies have received large wage increases through overtime pay as a result of the approval by the War Labor Board Trucking Commission, the Office of Price Administration, and the director of economic stabilization of the new Indianapolis City freight contract.

Overtime Pay Ordered

The Trucking Commission turned down a request of Local No. 135 for a general wage increase of 15 cents an hour for the employees, but, nevertheless

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(EDITOR'S NOTE—Officers and business representatives of local unions today are often faced with the problem of explaining to their membership the reason for the long delay in obtaining wage increases. Teamsters Joint Council No. 56, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, requested Mr. Previant, an attorney associated with the law firm of Padway & Goldberg, to analyze the procedure which a wage increase follows when it is in the process of being approved. Mr. Previant's analysis was first printed in The Wisconsin Teamster.)

There was a time when wage disputes between unions and employers were handled quickly and satisfactorily. If the employer agreed to grant the request of the union the wage increase was put into effect immediately. If there was a dispute, the matter would be submitted to arbitration or conciliation. Within a period of several weeks at most a decision would be reached and the wage increase put into effect; or, in stubborn cases, the unions exercised their right to use their economic strength by refusing to work until the matters in dispute were satisfactorily settled and by the use of this economic strength were able to bring the matter to a swift conclusion. All of these methods, however, went out of the window when our country became involved in a life and death struggle to preserve its democratic traditions and the liberties of its people.

The labor unions, realizing the need to throw every economic resource, including manpower, into the war effort, voluntarily gave up their right to strike. In exchange the Government promised that disputes would be handled on a fair and just basis by Government agencies, that living costs would be stabilized, and that there would be no run-away of prices as occurred in the last war. The Government, therefore, established the National War Labor Board which, together with its Regional War Labor Boards, has sole and exclusive jurisdiction of disputes between unions and management. The Government also, for the purpose of preventing inflation, set up the Office of Price Administration to control prices and keep prices down, and adopted a wage stabilization program so as to prevent unusual and extraordinary wage increases which would cause inflation, and thus reduce the purchasing power of the working man.

All of this has not worked out as well as labor would have liked it to. However, the purpose of this article is not to go into that very troublesome question, but rather to point out how the wage stabilization

(Continued on page 3)

APRIL 3 IS LAST DAY TO REGISTER

The time for action is at hand. You must register by April 3 if you are to be eligible to vote in the all-important primary election May 2.

Many of the Teamsters of Indiana already are registered, but some may have permitted their registrations to lapse by failing to vote in either the last primary or general election. If you think you already are registered, make sure that you are by contacting your registration place. Don't forget that if you have changed your address since the last time you registered, it will be necessary for you to register again.

One of the most important rights of an American citizen is his right to vote. Use that right. Register now.

Many things will be at stake as the voters go to the polls in the primary election and in the general election Nov. 7. The future of the world, the future of the democratic way of life, and the future of the organized labor movement may hinge on the results of the elections.

Will you be sitting on the sidelines, wishing that you and the other members of your family who are of voting age had registered? Or will you be taking an active part in the operation of your local, state and federal governments by voting?

NOW is the time to register. If you don't act before April 3, you will have only yourself to blame. For the sake of yourself and your family, of your union and of your nation, be sure to register.

The Indiana Teamster



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Vol. III

No. 7



Our Platform for 1944

1. To exert all possible efforts to bring the war to a speedy, victorious conclusion.
2. To help bring defeat to members of Congress and other public officials who have been unfair to organized labor.
3. To strengthen the Teamster movement in Indiana and thereby assist working men and women to obtain higher wages and improved working conditions.

The Red Cross Is You

The Red Cross is at his side, and the Red Cross is you.

Somewhere along one of the fighting fronts, your brother, your son, or your best friend is in need of help, and the Red Cross is giving it to him.

Wherever he may be stationed—in camp or abroad, in desert, in jungle or icy waste—the Red Cross is at his side. Your Red Cross is there with "coffee and" when he finishes a long, exhausting march.

Your Red Cross is there when he is lonely and lost in some strange city on leave.

Your Red Cross provides hostels, canteens, a bed with clean sheets, cheer, comfort and companionship for him no matter where he may be.

Well or wounded, your Red Cross is at his side. The blood you gave goes to him, thanks to your Red Cross. His convalescence is made easy with books and games and gifts from a Red Cross worker.

If he is a prisoner of war, your Red Cross will, to the utmost of its power, get your letters in to him, get his letters out to you, and straight from your heart, the Red Cross will send him real American food, cigarettes and tobacco.

Wherever he is, wherever he may go, he will never be out of your reach. For you give to him when you give through the Red Cross.

Of course, you and other members of the Teamsters' Union have given before. Of course, you will give again.

But this year the need is greater than ever before. Dig deeper than you ever have dug before, and be glad that you can. For wherever he is the Red Cross is at his side and THE RED CROSS IS YOU.

Are You Registered?

(From the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal)

The disgrace of our nation is the indifference of the majority of working people to their sacred privilege and duty of voting. Seldom has there ever been more than 55 per cent of the eligible voters who have taken the trouble to register and cast their ballot for their law-makers and other government officials.

If it could be emblazoned on every billboard and in every newspaper that the economic welfare and livelihood of the worker is at stake, perhaps an additional 45 per cent could be persuaded to REGISTER AND VOTE.

That being impossible, organized labor must depend upon its local officers and its official magazines and newspapers to arouse the workers to vote for their own protection.

President Tobin is as vital to the peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations as is President Roosevelt to the peace talks following victory for the United Nations.

—New York State Teamster.

NEWS AND COMMENTS FROM LOCAL NO. 369

By D. E. MAHONEY

In Marion, Ind., agreements for the laundry and junk yard drivers will be signed and completed before the next issue of *The Indiana Teamster*. Also, negotiations have been started with the beer distributors in Marion.

The Marion Trucking Company of Marion already has satisfied back pay claims of drivers working at the present time and it is anticipated that the balance due drivers who have severed connections with the company will be paid by March 9, 1944. Complete details will be in the next issue of *The Indiana Teamster*.

Our new office in Anderson will be available March 13, 1944. Mr. Swickard can be contacted at Room 202 of the Labor Temple.

After a four-week stoppage of work at the Ball Stores, Inc., Muncie's leading department store, we have a signed agreement with the company, providing pay increases for truck drivers.

Local Union No. 369 deeply regrets the loss of three of its members during the month of February. Brother Lewis D. Hawkins, of the Inter-State Motor Freight of Anderson, died of a heart attack on February 5, and Brothers H. C. Jones and Melvin Ruth, drivers for the Craig Trucking Company of Albany, were killed in a truck accident on February 24.

All cab drivers in Muncie have been taken into our organization and wage negotiations have been started with the management. This covers 30 drivers and full details will be in the next issue of *The Indiana Teamster*.

Drivers from three cleaning establishments in Muncie have been taken into our local and agreements signed with the companies. We are still awaiting the approval from the War Labor Board on one of these companies. The rest of the companies have been contacted and are expected to go along in the near future.

The four beer distributors from Muncie have signed agreements for this year for a 10-cent increase on the hour. This has been approved by the War Labor Board.

HERE'S THE LATEST FROM TERRE HAUTE LOCAL NO. 144

By NORMAN C. MURRIN

Milk Haulers—Bert Hickman and George Highsmith are representing Local 144 on the ODT committee which was arranged for the purpose of saving gasoline and tires by rerouting the country milk haulers' routes. Up to date the committee, composed of management, labor, and farm representation, has functioned to the satisfaction of the ODT. This is the kind of co-ordination that gets the job done.

Everyone knows that the laundry service today is not up to par. However, since the driver is the one who contacts the general public, he is the one who bears the brunt of criticism. Inability of the employer to get sufficient competent inside help and regulations by the ODT which curtails the number of deliveries are the two biggest complaints from the public. Laundries are doing as well as can be done under the circumstances, so let's quit grumbling about it—but let's not quit joking about it!

"Have we got a contract?" is the favorite expression of bakery drivers when they are contacted by our business agent, Jack Reynolds, pertaining to the quitting-time clause in their present agreement. After using all the government agencies which are set up to establish orderly negotiations and decisions on labor contracts, and having to wait as long as we are waiting for this decision, it almost convinces us that it is the WLB,

Fight Against the Poll Tax

In direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, the voting citizens of Northern and Western states are out-represented 7 to 1 in the House by the poll taxers who legislate on issues affecting the whole country. Hence the poll tax is a national, not just a Southern issue.

What does the poll tax do to Congress? It permits the seating of 50 "representatives" who were elected by a total of fewer votes than were cast in electing one Illinois Congressman. Low votes, both in the elections and in the primaries, foster machine control and corruption, strengthen the anachronistic one-party system, and stifle opposition. This results in "rotten districts" and in the same poll taxers being re-elected year after year, decade after decade. Such long and secure tenure, through the operation in Congress of the principle of seniority, results in the poll taxers controlling a major share of the principal committee positions. From this vantage point they sway an undue proportion of committees, develop great skill in parliamentary intrigue and maneuvering through their many years of experience, and consequently assume a dominating position in both House and Senate.

Three Southern states have already gotten rid of the poll tax. In the other eight Southern states, it is embedded in almost impossible-to-amend state constitutions. If it is to be removed, federal action is needed.

The poll tax repeal fight underlies the basic issues of democracy. If it is won, many other fights can and will be won also. And the American people will show that they—not a willful minority—own their own government.

The bill to repeal the poll tax on the vote can, with your help, be made into law this spring. It restores the right of franchise to ten million Americans. It applies here at home the democracy we fight for on world battlefronts. It assures ten million Southern Americans, white and Negro, that second class citizenship will be abolished.

This year the American people must understand and make themselves heard. This is your part in the fight. To speak out and speak to the point. Write or wire your senators to oppose any motion to table, or postpone or recommit the bill; to oppose any motion to adjourn rather than recess the senate, once the bill is called up; to call for a record (roll call) vote on every motion, and to be present for every vote; to oppose all amendments, changes, or additions to the bill; to vote for cloture and to continue to vote for cloture, and to tolerate no "gentlemen's agreement."

INDIANA'S 1944 POLITICAL CALENDAR

April 1—Last day a declaration of candidacy may be filed with clerk of circuit court by a candidate for county office, or with the secretary of state by a candidate for legislative, congressional or a judicial office, including prosecuting attorney. Also the last day to file petitions with county clerk signed by ten or more qualified voters nominating candidates to state party convention.

April 8—LAST DAY TO REGISTER, if not registered previously, for eligibility to vote in the primary election. If you registered previously and did not vote either in the last primary or general election, you must register again. If you have moved your residence from one precinct to another, you must transfer your registration. Register with the county clerk or duly authorized registration deputy.

April 29—Last day a voter may make an application to the county clerk for an absentee voter's primary ballot.

May 1—Last day a voter may personally procure from county clerk and vote an absentee voter's primary ballot.

May 2—Primary election. Party candidates will be nominated for all county offices, for the state legislature, and for congress, and delegates will be elected to the state party conventions.

May 15—First day to register for general election in November.

October 9—Last day to register, if not registered previously, for eligibility to vote in general election.

November 4—Last day voter may make application by mail to county clerk for absentee voter's ballot.

November 6—Last day a voter may personally procure from county clerk and vote an absentee voter's ballot.

November 7—General election. Vote on all candidates nominated by primary election or party convention.

and not Local 144, who has a contract with the bakeries.

Just a little tip to freight drivers of Local 144: The late stories pertaining to the WLB decision on the over-the-road agreement are strictly rumors, and should be regarded as such until the Central States Drivers negotiating committee has approved the same. It is highly possible that before much longer something definite will be handed down by the Central States Drivers Council, and that information will be passed on to the drivers immediately.

Dairy employees will be called into a meeting shortly for the purpose of deciding whether or not to open their present agreement for negotiations.

Right now we want to offer our best wishes to Herb Gray and Max Waugh, who will soon be just two more of Uncle Sam's boys. Herb, one of our business agents and also a trustee, was accepted by the Army, and Max, another of our trustees, will be in the Navy. Loads of luck to you both, and don't forget to write!

UNFAIR

The Home Made Pie Co.
and Its Employees
and
The Sales Drivers of
Omar Baking Company
Are Unfair to Teamsters'
Local Union No. 188

DO NOT
PATRONIZE

The city freight negotiations fell down when the members refused to accept the employers' proposal of two and one-half cents covering the drivers, and consideration for one week's vacation. This automatically becomes a dispute case and is entered as such by the local union.

Don't Blame the Business Agent

(Continued from page 1)

tion program is administered by the National War Labor Board and why there has been great delay in the settling of wage questions.

When both the union and the employer came to an agreement upon what the wage scale shall be for the coming contract year, they have taken only the first step in making it possible for the employees to receive the new wage rates or the general increase, whichever the case may be. Since the Government has adopted a definite yardstick for the purpose of measuring permissible wage increases, it is outside the power of the union and the employer to put into effect any such wage increases unless they fall within the range which the Government has stated is permissible, and receive Government approval. The formula which has been adopted for the purpose of determining whether or not wage increases are permissible is the well-known "Little Steel" formula which, stated simply, means that outside of exceptional circumstances, employees are not to receive increases which will bring their average straight time hourly earnings more than 15 per cent above their average straight time hourly earnings on January 1, 1941. (There are some exceptions that we won't go into at the present time.)

Much Bookkeeping Necessary

Therefore, when the employer and the union agree upon a wage increase, it is necessary for them to show to the War Labor Board that such increases will not result in violation of the "Little Steel" formula. In order to make such showing, the parties must fill out what is known as a "Form 10" entitled "Application for Approval of a Wage or Salary Rate Adjustment or Schedule." On this Form 10 the employer must submit to the War Labor Board a lot of detailed information with respect to average straight time hourly earnings for the payroll ending nearest January 1, 1941; average straight time hourly earnings for the payroll nearest to the date of application; the listing of wage increases made since January 1, 1941, to the date of filing the application; to what groups of employees these increases were made; how many employees were involved in the increases; the nature of the increases (that is, general, merit, promotion or reclassification); and the average straight time hourly earnings after such increases were made. This, of course, requires a great deal of bookkeeping, accounting, and statistical work on the part of the employer, all of which takes time.

After all of the information which is required by the Form 10 is supplied, the parties then sign the Form 10, and submit it to the Wage and Hour Division which forwards it to the Regional War Labor Board for approval. When the Form 10 gets to the Regional War Labor Board it must take its place after the thousands of other applications that have been submitted before it. Since the Chicago Regional office, which handles all cases arising in Wisconsin, is the largest regional office in the country and handles over 25 per cent of all the cases submitted to the War Labor Board, it takes a great deal of time before it can go through each case to decide whether or not the wage increase can be approved.

The wage stabilization division of the Regional War Labor Board is the particular division that first handles the Form 10's. This division is required to take each application, examine it, analyze it, and then determine whether or not, under the wage stabilization program, the agreed-upon wage increase can be granted in full, or modified or should be turned down completely. Often the wage stabilization department feels that it does not have enough information to come to a decision, and therefore, is required to write to the parties or to other government agencies such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics for additional information. This results in further delay.

OPA Must Investigate

Additionally, if the employer wants price relief from the OPA, as the result of granting a wage increase, the entire matter is held up longer until the OPA has made an investigation and reported back the results of its investigation.

The natural result of having to go through all this procedure and government red tape is that periods ranging from four to ten months may pass before the employer and the union are finally advised by the wage stabilization department that they may put into effect the agreement which they have reached. Sometimes they are advised that they cannot put into effect such agreement. Then it becomes necessary to appeal to the Regional War Labor Board to get approval. If this does not bring satisfactory results, appeal can be taken to the Board at Washington. So there is more delay.

This delay is certainly harsh and unfair, but it is an inconvenience which the unions must put up with cheerfully (or not so cheerfully), as a part of their burden under the war effort. The only comfort that we can take out of such delay is that the War Labor Board has adopted the policy of making all wage increases retroactive to the date of the expiration of the old agreement unless the parties have agreed otherwise. This means, then, that while there may be a long period of time before the employees get what the employer has agreed to give them, they, nevertheless, will get the full advantage of the agreement by the payment of a lump sum of money covering the period of delay.

When an employer and a union are unable to agree upon whether or not the employees are entitled to a wage increase under the wage stabilization program, and if so, how much of an increase should be granted, then the process requires much more time than the already too-long process required where the parties have reached an agreement.

"Reasonable" Delays Required

First of all, the union and the employer must have a reasonable time within which to negotiate in an effort to arrive at a settlement. If, after a reasonable period of negotiation they are unable to do so, then the law requires that the Federal Department of Conciliation, a branch of the United States Department of Labor, be advised and that a federal conciliator be sent in to try to effectuate a settlement. After a brief delay the federal conciliator meets with the parties and seeks to settle the dispute. If this is not done, the conciliator must file a report with the Secretary of Labor setting forth the nature of the dispute, the inability of the parties to get together, and the effect the dispute would have upon the prosecution of the war. If, in the judgment of the Secretary of Labor the dispute is a sufficiently serious one to warrant the National War Labor Board to take jurisdiction, the case is then certified to the National War Labor Board at Washington. The Board at Washington then must decide whether it is a matter of sufficient importance for it to handle at all, and, if so, whether the Board should handle it directly or if it should be sent to the Regional War Labor Board. In most cases the matter will be referred directly to the Regional War Labor Board.

After the case arrives at the Regional War Labor Board, the disputes section gets in touch with all of the parties and asks them to submit briefs containing statements of position and the reasons for their particular position in the controversy. This means that the employer and the union (usually through their attorneys) must submit a lot of material including the type of information which is required on the Form 10. After the delay caused by waiting for the parties to submit this material, the matter is then referred either to a hearing officer or a tri-partite panel, depending upon the desires of the parties.

In either event there is delay in getting a hearing officer whose schedule will permit him to handle the matter or getting representatives of labor, industry and the public together to make up the tri-partite panel. After all of this is arranged, a hearing date is set sufficiently in

STARVE THE SQUANDER BUG



BUY WAR BONDS

In wartime it is a serious matter to squander money which might otherwise have been invested in War Bonds, money which might have helped both to combat inflation and arm our fighters.

Captain T. S. Gelsel, United States Army, better known to you as "Dr. Seuss" the cartoonist, has depicted the evils of such careless spending in the Squander Bug pictured here.

The Squander Bug is hatched from the dollar bills earned by organized labor. The squander bug encourages extravagance and discourages thrift. He is a rapacious pilferer of pocketbooks, household allowances, and checking accounts. Whatever he consumes means so much less put aside in War Bonds. . . . Whenever you think of buying something—think of the Squander Bug and remember "Don't buy it unless you need it."

advance to permit the parties to prepare all necessary material and evidence which they desire to submit to the hearing officer or panel. A hearing is then held at which the parties are given full opportunity to present their respective viewpoints and arguments.

Hearing Officer Must Report

After the close of the hearing, the hearing officer or the panel must make and file reports and recommendations containing a summary of the evidence and their viewpoint as to the proper disposition of the case. These reports or opinions of the hearing officer or panel are merely advisory and consist of recommendations to the Regional War Labor Board. After the parties receive the recommendations of the hearing officer or panel they are given a period of ten days within which to make comment on the recommendations and point out in what respects they agree or disagree.

The recommendations, together with the comments and arguments of the parties, are then referred to the wage stabilization division where again it is necessary for the wage analysts of the Regional War Labor Board to check the recommendations and the position of the parties against the wage stabilization law for the purpose of determining whether or not they are consistent with the law.

The wage analyst is not required to adopt the recommendations of the hearing officer or the panel and may decide that to grant such recommendations would be in violation of the law. Or the wage analyst may find that the recommendations are consistent with the wage stabilization law and recommend to the Regional Board that they may be approved.

The entire matter is then submitted to the Regional War Labor Board and it makes an order in the matter. However, this does not finally end the controversy. If either party feels that the order of the Regional War Labor Board is wrong and not in full recognition of their rights under the wage stabilization law the matter may be appealed to the National War Labor Board at Washington for final determination.

Again, just as in voluntary wage increase cases, if the employer states that he wants price relief from the OPA if the wage increase is granted the entire matter must be held up until the OPA makes an investigation and reports back whether or not the employer will be given such price relief.

I have set forth this procedure in detail so that union members may understand just how prolonged and technical the process is in a disputed case. Everyone of the steps above enumerated takes time. Besides that, your particular dispute case certainly is not the only dispute case which is before the War Labor Board and it must take its place after all of those dispute cases which have arisen before it, and which have been submitted to the Board earlier.

Agents Make Long Trips

Of course, the business agents can do very little about speeding up the process. It can be said to their credit, however, that many of them make long trips to Chicago to do what they can in having the cases pushed along with a minimum of delay. If they did not do this the cases would take even longer than they have in the past.

It is true that the entire matter, whether it involves an agreed-upon wage increase or whether it involves a dispute between the union and the employer, takes much too much time. Members of the union can hardly be blamed for becoming impatient. However, delay is but a very small price to pay for the protection of the democratic process, particularly in war time. This delay can be eliminated only by the arbitrary handling of such matters by dictatorial methods. None of us wants that. We are engaged in a war for the very purpose of preventing such kind of treatment. We must expect to make sacrifices at the present time, so that we may have full freedom in the future.

So don't blame your business agent because it takes a long time to get what you are after. He is doing all that he can but his hands are tied, too. Blame, if any, can be directed to that small group of employers which still refuses to co-operate and who seek to gain time by delay, as well as against those obstructionists, inside and outside of congress, who fight against the granting of sufficient money and facilities so as to speed the work along.

LOCAL 520 SIDELIGHTS

By STEVEN TOTH

LOCAL NO. 520 MEETS AT 8:00 P. M. ON THE SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAYS OF EACH MONTH AT 4616 INDIANAPOLIS BOULEVARD, EAST CHICAGO, IND.

Teamsters can work up in the air, too.

Technical Sergeant Lawrence C. Schwandt, a member of Local Union No. 520 who at present is working for Uncle Sam, was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster "for exceptionally meritorious achievement while participating in 10 bomber combat missions over enemy-occupied continental Europe." "Swanie," as we call him, is a radio operator on a Flying Fortress. He has been flying on bombing missions for some time, giving the so-called super race plenty of headaches, as his previous award of the Air Medal bears witness. "Swanie" has two brothers who are members of Local No. 520. Chet is working for Calumet Teaming and Clarence also is in the army. It seems as though it was only a few months ago that I was chasing this hero off my milk wagon because I was afraid he would get hurt. Good luck and God bless you, "Swanie." We are cheering for you and praying that you will come back safe.

The oil contracts are coming along in fine shape. Cities Service and Sinclair have gone to the W. L. B. We still have Phillips, Pure Oil and Williams Brothers to get.

Refiners Transport agreed to give retroactive pay from June 26, 1943. Also agreed to start paying the new wage rate immediately.

Sorry to hear that Joe Burba's mother died.

Walter Kubisz of the Certified Concrete Company, was sent home from the induction station. The doctors told him they could not find any blood. All he had in his veins was a mixture of concrete and hot water.

Just call him Birdsong.

A man with the following name appeared before a draft board: Lu-leusszuleusszesszes W. Hurrizzissteizil. He must be a member of that garden spot local. I believe that name was something the people down there forgot to throw back into the river.

A soldier boy came up to the Chaplain on the second morning of the attack, asking, "Father, can you teach me to pray?"

"Don't you know any prayers?" "No. I never learned any and I sure wanted to pray last night."

"What happened last night?" "I was in a fox hole that wasn't deep enough with bullets whizzing around. I thought I needed a little help."

"Did you try to pray?" "Yes, sir, I tried. I said, God, if you only let me live until tomorrow, I'll guarantee that this damned fox hole is deeper by morning."

Let us help that boy by giving four hours' pay to the Red Cross. As you know they need two hundred million dollars to carry on the fine work and services for the boys in the armed forces.

LOCAL NO. 188 OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED AT DINNER

SHERIDAN, Ind.—(Special)—C. E. Davis, president; C. R. Kinniman, vice-president; and O. B. Keller, secretary, of Indianapolis Local Union No. 188, were special guests at a dinner given recently in the Community House in Sheridan by members of the local who are employed by the Indiana Condensed Milk Company plant in Sheridan.

Special entertainment was provided by Ted West and Nellie Brown, both of radio station WIBC, and by Burrell Stafford and Carolin King. High tribute was paid to the officers of the local for the help they have given the milk plant employees.

Local 135 Members At Columbus Given Increases in Wages

COLUMBUS, Ind.—(Special)—Indianapolis Local Union No. 135 has won pay increases for its members who are employed by the Southern Transportation Company of Columbus, as city pickup and delivery drivers.

Negotiations on a contract covering the employees recently were completed, and the employees now are receiving their wage jumps. The total pay of the drivers is equal to that received by Indianapolis city pickup and delivery drivers.

Joe Williams is secretary-treasurer, and Fred Marshall is president of Local No. 135.

Teamster Leaders Sell War Bonds



Executive Board of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago puts in overtime mailing out War Bond appeals.

Pay Hikes Are Won From WLB for 900 Local 135 Members

(Continued from page 1)

provided pay increases for the members of the local by ordering time and a half pay for overtime in excess of 48 hours a week or eight hours a day.

The overtime pay was made retroactive to last May 1, meaning that the workers will receive sizeable overtime checks from their employers.

The members of Local No. 135 who will benefit under the Trucking Commission's action are warehousemen and truck drivers whose work largely is confined to Indianapolis.

Praises Local's Officers

Mr. Williams was enthusiastic in giving praise to Mr. Marshall and to all of the other officers and business agents of the local for the assistance they gave in the negotiating of the contract and in urging the Trucking Commission to give a favorable response to the local's request.

"Local No. 135 has taken another great step forward," Mr. Williams asserted. "I am indeed proud of the outstanding work done by the officers and business agents of the local and I am looking forward to greater accomplishments in the future."

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL UNION NO. 135 ARE HELD AT 8 P. M. ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF INDIANAPOLIS JOINT COUNCIL NO. 69, 28 WEST NORTH STREET, INDIANAPOLIS.

IN 'THE KNOW WITH KOKOMO

By O. B. CHAMBERS

LOCAL NO. 759 MEETS AT 8 P. M. ON THE FIRST SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE LABOR TEMPLE, 512 EAST SYCAMORE STREET, KOKOMO, IND.

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out;
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You might succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man,
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup,
And he learned too late when the night slipped down
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt—
And you never can tell how close you are
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you musn't quit.

We had a call from Gene Maddox who is a corporal in the Army. He was home on a 15-day furlough and met his new seven-week-old daughter. His address is: Cpl. Gene Maddox, 494th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep) A.P.O. c/o Postmaster, Los Angeles, California, in case any of the boys want to write.

Leroy Kaley also was home on furlough from the Navy. We received a letter from Marvin Holaday who is in New Guinea. His address is Pfc. Marvin E. Holaday, 35506260, Co. C. 63 Inf. A.P.O. Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

Members of Local No. 759 have sure been running into a lot of bad luck as we have had three deaths in the last 30 days. Gerald Black, who was working for Kain Motor, was killed in a wreck. George Hardin, an ex-member, who was driving for Mutual out of Chicago, and Donald Huffman of Urschel Trucking, both died of carbon monoxide. We express our greatest sympathy to members of their families.

Local No. 759 has finally got the award back on the Armour Creamery Company, affecting some 75 people. They were granted three hours show up time; three hours call back time; ten-cent increase on the hour; 40-hour week; vacations with pay, and retroactive pay to May 1, 1943.

We also have started some organization with three new groups in the Logansport district, National Cylinder, Pepsi Cola and Willet Freight Lines.

We have finished negotiations on the Leppert Bus contract in Peru, and the Shell American contract in

Kokomo. Both are before the WLB for final approval.

It looks like construction work will pick up when the weather gets better as there have been two road jobs let, also bids for two new auxiliary fields at the Peru Air Base.

Ivan Frazer, vice president of Local No. 759, has been inducted into the Army and at the present time his address is Pvt. Ivan R. Frazer, A. S. N. 35902970, Co. D. Reception Center, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis 16, Indiana.

We now have around 115 members out on withdrawal who are in the service. Some of the latest to go are: Sam Jumper, Francis DeShamps, Oval Connell, Harold Montgomery, Max Tyner, Ira Dell, Charles Shaw, Dan Garbert, Robert Doak, Harlan Brooker, Harold Featherstone, Joe Owens. At the present time Local No. 759 would have a regiment pretty well represented in the armed forces.

Marvin Smith, who works for the United Trucking of Kokomo, since getting his back pay, has trouble keeping out of the dog house.

We are still in negotiations with the operators of coal yards and City Freight. Most of the places Local No. 759 has covered with contracts at the present time are all on the ten per cent wage bond deductions except in a few cases where some of the members are still holding out on the bond deduction drive.

With all our buddies in there doing the best they can, the least we can do here at home is buy all the bonds possible. We want them to come home as soon as possible. Buy Bonds!



By Al Lindahl

- February 6—The forming of the Portage Conservation Club has been accomplished on this day. Joe Benko, President; Tom Hedrick, Treasurer; Al Lindahl, Secretary; Charlie Fox and Joe Farkas, Game Wardens.
- February 7—Finally hooked Carl Theede on the finance route.
- February 8—Received a long letter from our old superintendent on the shipping dock, Pvt. Jack Mossman, from Fort Eustis, Va., and he sure is happy in the army.
- February 9—Chet LaPierre is going to build an igloo if someone doesn't find him a house soon.
- February 10—If we could just find some clothes for Walt Bartz to wash on his off nights his time would be well taken up. How about that, Walt?
- February 11—Ed "Zeb" Smith moved out of the coal bin into the garage. Some day she will let you back in the house, Ed—maybe.
- February 12—Virgil Nelson, Red Johnson and Ralph "Marine" Keller claim that Abe Lincoln didn't free all the slaves.
- February 13—Arrangements for the first Conservation Stag to be held this Saturday P. M.
- February 14—Pearl Eby should watch her weight or she might grow up to be a Lillian Williams.
- February 15—Does anyone know of a handsome successor for Louis Tobler? But no ale drinker.
- February 16—Bert Prawat took over where Al "Termite" Johnson left off.
- February 17—Why does Eddie Rzepka have to go to LaPorte to spend his money on week-ends?
- February 18—John Caddy gets around now corresponding with the President of these United States.
- February 19—Alva Helmick and Steve Weiger say there will be plenty of sausage and beer for the party tonight.
- February 20—A fine time was had by everyone last night. Would like to thank Len Hoffman, of the South Bend Bait Company, for a swell show; also Martin Wawrzyniak and Mr. Barkley, from the State Conservation Department, for their brief talks.
- February 21—Charlie Lawson and yours truly held too many second hands.
- February 22—A lot of the fellows are taking their last drink until Easter, so the plant should increase their profit some.
- February 23—What is the matter with Harry "Butchie" Karmierziak these days? Ask Able. He knows.
- February 24—"Big Foot" Stanley, the wood butcher, still wonders what time the party broke up last Saturday night.
- February 25—Little Aldo Gardini got those flat feet from carrying half barrels down cellar steps, so he told them in Indianapolis yesterday.
- February 26—Looks like Bill Riland and Al Lindahl will have to pay board to Steve Yubasz.
- February 27—Steve Weiger and Mike Sczerba's outlaws will have it easy for two days.
- February 28—John Cobert says this is the last day of the month. Did you get married in Leap Year, "Ram"?
- February 29—A lot of the girls in the bottle shop must be out hunting today. Don't give up gals, there is still ten months to go.
- March 1—It is sure good to see a new set of quota sheets out. Joe Bella and Charlie Marker beat Virg "Termite Futa" Nelson out of a trip to Milwaukee and two days pay (too much time on the nest).
- March 2—Florence Hamilton busted a hip (on her slacks).
- March 3—The most sought after bachelor, Lee Storey, is still a staunch Benedict.
- March 4—Benko, why do you keep those guys up all day?

We are 100 per cent at Drewry's on the War Bond Train and would like to see everyone buying the same tickets. Let all of us be fair to the guys and gals over there.

WHAT'S THE LATEST?

What's the latest in the way of news in your locality? If you know of anything that would be of interest to other Teamsters of Indiana or would benefit the Teamster movement, be sure to let THE INDIANA TEAMSTER know about it.

Send your news contributions before the 5th of each month to the secretary of your local, or to whoever has been designated by your local to serve as a reporter for THE INDIANA TEAMSTER.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH WITH LOCAL 417

By CHARLES MILLER

Have started negotiations for new agreement for our members employed by Tip Top Creamery Company and its branches.

The boys working under the city freight agreement have received their back pay. This agreement was before the WLB for eight months before being approved for five cents per hour.

We think the employees of the Osborne Trucking Company are better satisfied since we started enforcing our agreement.

Have also taken steps to do something for the employees of the Bringwald Transfer Company, thanks to the help and support of certain individuals.

We are preparing a new agreement for our city ice drivers.

Local No. 417 has about 100 members in the armed forces. Here's hoping them the best of luck and a safe and speedy return home.

DEUTSCHMAN INDUCTED

George Deutschman, a member of Hammond Local Union No. 362, was inducted into the Navy Jan. 15, and is receiving boot training at the United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. His wife is residing in Chicago.

**10% SAVED
NOW OR 100%
TAKEN BY THE
AXIS LATER!**

BUY WAR BONDS